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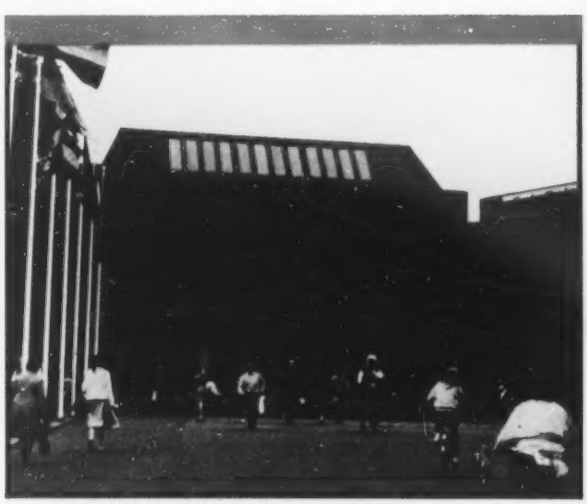

Alice T. Day

University of Jyväskylä. (See page 3.)

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

No respect. Even the U.S.'s "bicentennial census" in 1990 is not immune from attack. As we go to press, the news has broken that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has proposed the elimination of about 40 percent of the questions normally asked on the country's 10-year tally.

If the OMB gets its wish, census questions on residence five years prior to the census and on children ever born will be dropped, taking census data on migration and fertility with them. Also under the ax are labor force questions and an extensive list of housing data.

After some of the consternation cleared, many census users asked, among other things: Why now? Census pretests and questionnaire design have been going on for most of this decade with the advice of public advisory committees and the help of interagency groups in determining data needs for public programs.

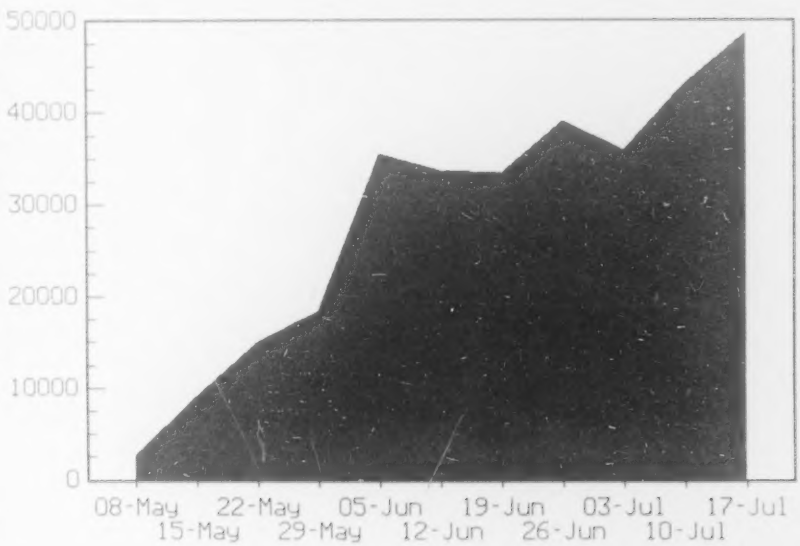
And so, the wily ways of Washington work their wondrous web. The reason given: paper work reduction.

It must be August.

—C.H.

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY

Applications for Amnesty Filed with INS



The graph above shows the total number of alien applications filed each week since the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) began receiving them on May 5, 1987.

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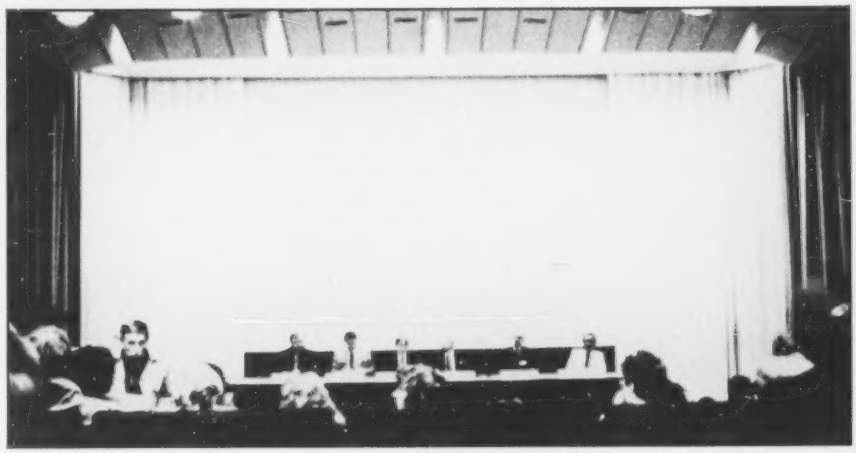
Finland Plays Host to First European Population Meeting

by Alice T. Day

Possible population decline in Europe was one focus of last June's major meeting of the first European Population Conference, held in Jyväskylä, Finland, June 11-16.

Changes in family structure, aging national populations, and population and economic growth were also widely discussed during the Conference, which constituted the first major scientific nongovernmental meeting concerning the continent's population problems.


Alice T. Day

Thirty-seven countries were represented at the conference.

Earnest and Concerned

At last spring's Chicago meeting of the Population Association of America (see *PT*'s June 1987 coverage), the mood of demographic participants was described as "easy going." By contrast, the mood of people at the European Conference seemed earnest and concerned – looking to sociology and social policy to provide population insights rather than to economic and business demography approaches used by many American specialists.

According to one low-variant projection presented to the Conference, Europe's total population could fall by about 34 million from 1980 to 2035, when it would reach 451 million, while low-fertility Western Europe's population (given a further fertility drop to 1.29 children per woman by 2030) could drop 21 percent during the same 55-year period.

In talk that overflowed into the halls and cafeteria at the University of Jyväskylä, small knots of people could be overheard speculating: "What will it mean for the aspirations of women if national concern about population declines sparks a vigorous back-to-the-family movement?" "Can the hale young-old be counted upon to care for the frail old-old?" "Why are young adults postponing marriage – is it because of anxiety about making commitments in a nuclear world?"

And: "Will the influx of migrants from different cultural backgrounds irrevocably alter the characteristics of European society?"

The Conference was sponsored by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and the European Association for Population Studies (EAPS), established in 1983. The meeting's 350 attendees – academics, demographers in government and private organizations, policymakers, journalists, and students – came from 37 countries around the world. (Affiliations of attendees given in this article are by country of residency, not country of origin.)

> Will the influx of migrants from different cultural backgrounds irrevocably alter the characteristics of European society?

Twenty-five concurrent paper sessions were held. But the conference's real drama unfolded in the seven plenary meetings where all the attendees were able to discuss Europe's substantive population trends and data issues.

Major concerns raised in the plenaries: (1) population prospects for Europe into the 21st century; (2) fertility trends since 1960; (3) patterns of marriage and family relations and their consequences for the future of the family; (4) social differentials in mortality; (5) population trends and policies; (6) the impact of demographic change on economic growth and social welfare; and (7) population policies and their effectiveness in reaching desired goals.

Although they did not necessarily agree on the definition of these problems or how best to approach them, those at the meeting saw these issues not as academic topics but as immediate, concrete concerns that needed to be addressed if the populations of Europe were to be guided by design rather than drift.

The Family's Future

Those plenary papers on the future of the family and population policies elicited particularly eloquent debate. (The plenary session papers were published in advance in English by the Central Statistical Office of Finland in a 433-page volume.) A number of people rose to lament and rebut the view of Hans Hoffmann-Nowotny (Switzerland) that the family, traditionally organized along primary-group "gemeinschaft" lines (based on kinship and emotion) was giving way to a "gesellschaft" (more impersonal, formally organized) type of group.

Continued on page 8

U.S. Welfare Population Maligned and Misunderstood

While a costly welfare reform package awaits congressional action in the 100th Congress, the White House, on a possible collision course with Congress, has been seeking ways to trim government benefits to the needy.

Welfare reform is one of the most volatile social issues facing U.S. policymakers in the 1980s. Unfortunately, the public image of welfare programs and of the people who use them is often based on myth, anecdote, or misinformation.

Some of these myths are exposed in "America's Welfare Population: Who Gets What?" by William P. O'Hare, the latest in PRB's *Population Trends and Public Policy* series. This publication examines the welfare population, 48 million strong in 1986, and addresses some of the major issues in the welfare debate. (O'Hare is also the author of this month's Demographer's Page; see page 6.)

Only a fraction of the government expenditures on public assistance are actually "welfare," i.e., aid for those without any means of support. The majority of funds pay for Social Security, Medicare, or unemployment benefits, and are distributed regardless of recipient income or assets. Welfare benefits are usually in the form of services, such as medical care, subsidized housing, or food stamps – not cash. The author points out that at least 40 percent of the people with incomes below the poverty level receive no welfare benefits.

About 20 percent of all Americans receive some government assistance, but the chances of going on welfare are much greater for female heads of households, blacks and Hispanics, and persons under age 25. In 1986, three-fourths of the families headed by a black or Hispanic woman were on welfare.

Increasing divorce rates have contributed to a rise in single-parent families with dependent children and one-person households, both of which use welfare more often than "intact" married couple families. These trends are projected to add millions to the welfare rolls between 1986 and 2000, if present trends continue.

O'Hare could find no evidence that welfare promotes out-of-wedlock births or causes families to break up, another popular misconception. Rather, he says, most people turn to welfare to weather crises such as divorce, an out-of-wedlock birth, or loss of income, not as a permanent source of support. However, a significant minority do become long-term welfare users.

Current welfare reform initiatives focus on making state eligibility rules more uniform; extending child care benefits and Medicaid to ease the recipient's reentry into the labor force; and encouraging states to incorporate job training in their programs. Other proposals emphasize cost-cutting and fraud detection.

Some states have launched innovative work programs to help welfare recipients get and keep jobs – and stay off welfare. But results are mixed; and such programs wouldn't help the many recipients who can't work because they are too young, too old, or disabled.

And, concludes O'Hare, while current welfare reforms may make the system more equitable or streamlined, they are unlikely to have a significant effect on the poverty level. In 1986, 13.6 percent of the U.S. population was living at or below the poverty level, defined as $11,203 cash income (1986) for a family of four. When the poverty measure began in 1960, the level was 22.2 percent; during the 1970s, it dropped steadily to a 1973 low of 11.1 percent, and since that year has remained in the 11-15-percent range. □

—*M.K.*

Copies of *America's Welfare Population: Who Gets What?* by William O'Hare are available for $3.00 per single copy; 2-10 copies, $2.30 each; 11-50 copies, $1.90 each; 51 or more, $1.50 each. Orders of $50 or less must be prepaid and include $1.00 for postage and handling. Send order and remittance to Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Circulation Dept, P.O. Box 96152, Washington, D.C. 20090-6152. Make checks payable to PRB.

Jean van der Tak Retires

Jean van der Tak, editor extraordinaire of *Population Bulletin*, has retired from PRB, announcing that enough editing was enough and that she wanted to go traveling.

The Canadian-born van der Tak is well known to her fellow workers and the population community at large. (In her retirement, she will continue in her capacity as official historian of the Population Association of America.) Her announcement last spring was originally greeted by shocked disbelief at PRB, where she had edited the long-running monograph series since 1976. In June she was feted by some 70 admirers and fellow workers. PRB President Thomas W. Merrick presented her with the Bureau's official gift: a slipcased collection of the 59 *Bulletins* she edited, personally autographed for the occasion by their authors.

Van der Tak's editorial perfectionism and attention to crucial quality issues were themes familiar to her authors and typesetters. The final *Bulletin* under her editorship was "Population, Resources, Environment: An Uncertain Balance," by Robert Repetto (July 1987, Vol. 42, No. 2).

The new editor of *Population Bulletin* is Roberta Yared, from the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (Austria). Yared has also served as information officer at the World Health Organization and UPI bureau chief in Jakarta, Indonesia.

—*A.H.*

SURVEY REPORT

Barbados

In many Caribbean Islands, a large percentage of couples are not formally married but live together outside marriage or enter into informal "visiting" relationships, sometimes with more than one partner. Such is the case in Barbados. Since more births occur outside of legal marriages, fertility surveys in the Caribbean have sought unique ways of measuring contraceptive use and reproductive behavior. This was one of the reasons for the 1982 Barbados Male Family Planning Survey, and for similar male surveys on the islands of St. Kitts and Antigua.

Theoretically, men could answer some of the questions raised by the 1980 Contraceptive Survey of women in Barbados and provide a more complete picture of fertility on that island. However, men proved more elusive survey subjects than women and only 1,301 of an expected 1,500 men age 15 to 49 were interviewed. About 36 percent said they were in a regular "visiting" relationship, 14 percent living with a woman, and only 19 percent were actually married. Women interviewed in the 1980-1981 Barbados survey showed a similar breakdown by type of relationship, except that almost one-fourth said they were formally married.

Fertility is low on Barbados – women have an average lifetime total of 2.0 children. In 1982, 51 percent of the men in some type of conjugal relationship were using contraception: 14 percent had a partner on the pill, another 14 percent used the condom, and 8 percent had a sterilized partner. The remainder were using a traditional method, such as withdrawal or rhythm, or one easily available from pharmacies, such as foam. However, unlike contraceptive-use rates for women, one man using a contraceptive does not equal the prevention of a birth, since men may use contraception with one partner but not another.

The percentages using family planning were greatest for men in a formal marriage (57 percent) and lowest for those living with a woman (45 percent). But there were larger differences in the type of contraceptive used depending upon the type of conjugal relationship. Twenty percent of the men in a visiting relationship used the condom, compared to only 9 percent of married men. Conversely, only 2 percent of the men in visiting relationships had a sterilized partner compared to 16 percent of married men.

Men were also asked to give their attitudes toward women, pregnancy, and family planning in an effort to examine attitudes that might affect the fertility of their sexual partners. About 43 percent of the men thought that women's status was equal to men's, and 69 percent agreed it ought to be. More educated and married men were most likely to think that women currently held a lower status than men. The men wanted an average of 2.1 children, close to the current actual fertility rate, and there was little difference by age, education, or other background characteristics.

The men agreed that young girls were having babies too early – reflecting a nationwide concern about teenage pregnancies – but felt it was all right to enter relationships at a young age. Age 19 was considered optimal for beginning a visiting relationship, but the men surveyed felt marriage should wait until age 28, on average. Men appeared to accept some, but not the major, responsibility for preventing pregnancy in a relationship; less than half said that contraceptive decisions should involve both partners.

– M.K.

Mommy^3 + Daddy^2 = Baby?

It is possible today for a child to have up to five parents: an ovum donor, a sperm donor, a woman providing a womb for gestation, and the individual or couple raising the child. The debate surrounding the Baby M. case – the fact that there was such a trial – shows society being outpaced yet again by new technologies. The ethical, legal, and social controversies confronting society with the increasingly widespread use of alternative "birth technologies" are analyzed by Dr. Stephen L. Isaacs and Renee Holt of Columbia University's Center for Population and Family Health in "Redefining Procreation: Facing the Issues," PRB's *Population Bulletin* for September 1987. Isaacs is a jurist and professor of clinical health; Holt is a nurse and attorney.

Discussions of artificial insemination, in vitro fertilization and embryo transfer, and surrogate motherhood – pros and cons, in the U.S. and other countries – lead to a discussion of general guidelines concerning the rights and obligations of all parties involved.

In 1985, 42 percent of women aged 25-29 and 26 percent of women aged 30-34 were childless, compared with 31 percent and 16 percent ten years earlier. Yet the proportion of infertile couples has not changed significantly since 1965.

Is the definition of "parent" genetic, gestational, or through a social role? When does paying medical and other expenses to a surrogate mother become a case of "rent a womb"?

Fundamental questions have been raised. The new age of reproduction has made it possible for procreation to be completely separated from sexual relations, for a woman to carry and give birth to a baby having no genetic relation to her, and for siblings with the same parents to be spaced as much as 20 or 30 years apart. The issues raised by alternative birth technologies, Isaacs and Holt say, must be addressed.

– R.Y.

Copies of Isaacs and Holt's "Redefining Procreation," *Population Bulletin*, can be ordered from PRB, Circulation Dept., PO. Box 96152, Washington, DC. 20090-6152, with checks payable to PRB. Prices are: $4.00 per single copy; 2-10 copies, $3.00 each; 11-50 copies, $2.50 each, over 50, $2.00 each. Orders for $50 or less must be prepaid and include $1.00 for postage and handling.

DEMOGRAPHER'S PAGE

Demography Approaches The Bench

by William P. O'Hare

The dictionary defines forensic as "belonging to, used in, or suitable to courts of law..." which aptly describes the work of a growing number of demographers who periodically find themselves in the courtroom as expert witnesses.

Given the widespread uses of statistical and demographic data in our "information society," it is no surprise that demographers have been called upon to provide analysis and expert judgments for courts. It is hard to gauge the number of demographers involved in this type of activity, but a recent survey of applied demographers found that 4.3 percent of the respondents had provided expert testimony for courts during the previous year, and many more provided expert testimony for administrative and legislative bodies.

One measure of the growing professional interest in this topic among demographers is the number of sessions at professional meetings which address the use of demographers or demographic data in litigation. One of the earliest of these sessions, entitled "Demographers and the Courts: Cases and Problems," was held at the 1977 Population Association of America (PAA) meeting in St. Louis. There are signs that interest in this topic has picked up in the mid-1980s. One of the most well-attended sessions at the 1985 Southern Regional Demographic Group (SRDG) annual meeting was entitled "The Demographer as a Participant in the Legal Process," and SRDG sponsored a special workshop prior to the 1986 annual meeting for persons interested in discussing this topic. This year has seen luncheon round tables on demographers in the courtroom becoming a regular feature of the annual meetings of both the PAA and the American Sociological Association (ASA).

There is ample evidence that demographic data are widely employed in courts for a variety of purposes. According to Barbara Linden, Deputy Director of the National Social Science and Law Center in Washington, D.C., at least 80 percent of the requests for social science assistance received from legal services attorneys across the country require some sort of demographic data, usually data from the Census Bureau.

The recent implementation of an accreditation process for specialty areas undertaken by the ASA (including a specialty area for population studies) was fostered in part because of courtroom protocol. Some sociologists found themselves at a disadvantage when competing with other disciplines which have licensing procedures. However, it is unclear how the demographic community will respond to the ASA's accreditation procedures.

Census Litigation Lives On

Some of the topics that bring demographers into the courtroom are probably well known by the readers of *Population Today*, but other litigation-related applications of demographic skills and uses of demographic data may surprise some readers. The small sample of applications below will give the reader some idea of the breadth of cases which call for demographic skills and expertise.

Litigation related to the decennial census is probably the largest single reason for demographers ending up in the courtroom. The controversy surrounding the undercount of minorities in the 1980 Census brought a flurry of litigation which called upon the expert testimony of a great number of demographers. There were 52 suits against the Bureau regarding this most recent decennial census; 23 of those suits are still pending.

Census Bureau demographers were required to inform the court about the census-taking process and the difficulties of adjusting Census figures to account for known undercounts of minorities. While the cost in time and money for the legal defense effort required by the Census Bureau is impossible to estimate, one Census Bureau demographer, Jeff Passell, spent nearly all of his time from September 1983 to April 1984 working on just one aspect of one case.

On the other side, plaintiffs brought in several prominent demographers to try to convince the court that reasonable adjustments for the acknowledged census undercount could be made in a timely fashion.

Census-related litigation sometimes emerges when jurisdictions are required to construct new political districts following the decennial census in order to meet the constitutionally required one-person-one-vote rule. Since politicians must rely on decennial census data (and census geography) to construct a set of districts which meet legal requirements, the demographers involved are often required to appear in court to explain and/or justify the configuration of districts developed. On the other side of the coin, those who dislike a redistricting plan are likely to hire a demographic expert to prepare an alternative plan which also must be presented and defended in court. While most of this activity occurs within a few years of the decennial census, some cases are dragging on the entire decade.

Activity in this area often turns into a zoo in more ways than one. The term "gerrymander," which has become shorthand for constructing districts for partisan political purposes, was derived in the early 1800s when Elbridge Gerry was Governor of Massachusetts. One of the districts constructed at that time was so convoluted that it was said to look like a salamander, and the press quickly started referring to it as a "gerry-mander." Following the 1980 Census, one contested congressional

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district in the New Orleans area became known as the "Donald Duck" district because of its shape. In Hinds County, Miss., one could find a district labeled the "Baby Elephant" district, and in Adams County, Miss., there was a "Giraffe" district.

Like the census, preparation of local population estimates can become the subject of strenuous litigation. In a recent working paper, Henry Krebs and his colleagues in Wisconsin recount their courtroom experience defending the state's population estimation procedures that were used for generating state revenue-sharing estimates.[1] Since population estimates are often tied to the distribution of public funds, they are taken very seriously by public officials.

Estimates and Civil Rights

The civil rights laws enacted in the 1960s have led to another important application of demographic expertise. Demonstrating a violation of the Equal Opportunity Employment (EOE) laws typically requires an assessment of how well the characteristics of a set of employees reflect census data for variously defined groups. Demographers' knowledge of census data plus the ability to perform at least elementary tests of statistical significance make them valuable expert witnesses for both plaintiffs and defendants in these types of cases.

The Voting Rights Act is another civil rights law which brings demographers into the courtroom. When plaintiffs allege that a particular political districting plan illegally discriminates against minorities, they typically must present an alternative plan for carving out political districts which meets constitutional requirements as well as the requirements of the Voting Rights Act.

Furthermore, a key piece of evidence in voting rights litigation is proof that blacks and whites vote as racial blocs. This is usually demonstrated by examining the correlation between precinct data on the votes cast for each candidate and the racial composition of that precinct from Census data. Finally, social demographers are often sought to show how the socioeconomic characteristics of minorities which are the products of past discrimination impinge upon their ability to participate in the political process.

In cases where one party is alleged to be responsible for a person's death, typically classified as wrongful death suits, courts often use the life expectancy of various groups to decide how much of an award to give the survivors – another situation that calls for demographers to give expert testimony.

Thomas Espenshade, an economic demographer with the Urban Institute, has been an expert witness many times based on his research on the costs of raising children. When child support awards are being contested in court, data on the real costs of raising children become much more than a research issue. Also, when sterilization procedures fail, doctors can be held accountable in the ensuing "wrongful birth," and the cost of raising a child becomes a point of litigation.

Advocates also find demographers useful in both legal and administrative hearings where site characteristics become important. For example, such hearings are typically necessary in order to gain a Certificate of Need which is required for constructing new health care facilities. In many states, hospitals and other health-related institutions must provide the state with documentation that a new facility is warranted in a given location before they can receive a license from the state to build. One of the major pieces of evidence required for Certificates of Need is demographic data, and specifically projections of the population of the area which the new health facility is likely to serve. Of course, competitors who would like to keep a new health facility from moving into a market may hire their own demographic expert to contest the population projections submitted by the applicant. (With deregulation of the health care industry, such legal cases are becoming less common.)

This is just a sample of the kinds of cases that bring demographers into the courtroom as expert witnesses. Even when demographers are not required to give live testimony in court, they are often called on to prepare affidavits or provide advice for attorneys.

Register Expert Witnesses?

While there is a widespread feeling that the number of demographers providing expert witness testimony has grown in recent years, along with professional interest in this topic, there has been little systematic effort within the demographic community to examine this form of professional activity. Nor has there been any effort to facilitate the location of appropriate demographers by attorneys seeking an expert witness. Many demographers involved in this type of activity know of each other's work only because of informal networks or chance discussions at professional meetings.

The group of professional demographers who testify as expert witnesses have two fundamental needs that are not being met. One is a systematic way to facilitate communication among demographers who do such work. A network would allow demographers to share experiences and perhaps lay down appropriate professional guidelines. Another need is a systematic and professional mechanism to make the names of such demographic experts available to attorneys who are searching for a demographer to serve as an expert witness.

Note

1. Henry Krebs, Charles D. Palit, Halliman Winsborough, and James Sweet, *Population Estimates, Politics, and the Law*, Center for Demography and Ecology, Working Paper 77-18, University of Wisconsin – Madison.

Conference

Continued from page 3

Rudolf Andorka (Hungary) called it "a depressing paper. The 'gesellschaft' society, a society without primary groups, is a disaster." He cited findings from research he and his colleagues are conducting in Hungary suggesting that lack of stable family relations contributes to deviance, the state is not able to care for the needs of the elderly, the socialization of children in institutions is deficient, and gaps grow in social services and welfare. Small groups and families are assuming a *more*, not *less*, important role in performing these important social functions, he indicated.

Appealing to the conference, Andorka said that European societies must develop new institutions, the sorts of communities that fall between families and the state. Peter McDonald (Australia) took another tack. Asserting that Hoffmann-Nowotny had presented a "limited, straight-line theory of social change," he proposed that on the contrary, "the world of the family is full of plains, valleys, and mountains. To say that the family is headed toward a state of raw individualism is misleading." Rather, "women and children have greater autonomy and are more able to negotiate on an equal basis."

Among divorced couples, for example, McDonald said, noncustodial parents are being expected to support their children. "Most people are looking for intimate relations." Research in Australia shows that adult children are returning home to seek the support of their parents.

Policy and Incentives

An indication of the meeting's tone can be illustrated by the reception given the paper by Andras Klinger (Hungary) on the effect of pronatalist policies. Commentators criticized the paper for emphasizing pronatalist policies to the exclusion of policies affecting other aspects of population, and for stressing economic rather than social incentives. Population policies, these critics argued, should include strategies to raise health levels, regulate migration, and improve social and economic conditions for families.

A review of pronatalist incentives, said Erland Hoftsten, retired head of Statistics Sweden, had better consider measures to foster "a child-friendly world," widen the roles of men to include child care and more nurturing, and create a society in which women can bear children and still hold responsible leadership positions.

Capping the discussion, Charlotte Höhn (West Germany) predicted: "Pronatalist policy will not have a brilliant future." Rather than urging women to leave the office and go back to the nursery, she said, we should focus on "the emancipation of men."

The Setting

Jyväskylä, Finland's 10th most populous city with 65,000 people, may originally have seemed like an unusual place to host a European Population Conference. (It's pronounced Ih-VESS-kee-lah.)

But IUSSP organizers felt that Finland, with its reputation as a bridge builder between Eastern and Western Europe, could attract representatives from both regions. The city itself wanted to host the conference as part of the 150th anniversary of its founding, and offered to donate the facilities of its university.

Although the week of the conference was rain-drenched and the temperature rarely exceeded the mid-50s (F.), the Jyväskylä venue proved to offer a happy combination of good attendance, high research quality, and opportunities for demographers from all over Europe to talk in a relaxed setting with their colleagues. Bonuses for participants: a sauna at the end of the day and, between sessions, cruises over the beautiful clear lakes for a traditional Finnish meal at one of the "Savutuvan Apaja" (old farmhouses).

Alice T. Day is a Senior Research Associate at the Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.

William Sweeney (1931-1987)

Population communications specialist William O. Sweeney died July 4, after a long illness. He was 55.

Sweeney was a widely known specialist in population communications who helped to develop many institutions and programs in Third World countries. For many years he was a project specialist in the Office of Population at the Ford Foundation, setting up population-related institutes and projects under Ford sponsorship. He was an adviser on population matters to the governments of Costa Rica, Egypt, the Philippines, and Indonesia as well as to the UN Fund for Population Activities. He also served on PRB's Board of Trustees from 1975 to 1981. In 1981 he was named the first Visiting Scholar to PRB, where he conducted research on availability of demographic materials in the Third World.

John Reid (1925-1987)

John Reid, specialist on black populations, died July 29 in Detroit. He was 63.

Reid served on PRB's Board of Trustees from 1975 to 1981. Among his publications was the PRB *Bulletin*, "Black America in the 1980s," as well as Demographer's Pages for *PT*.

He was professor of sociology and demography at Howard University. Previously he had served as demographic statistician at the Center for Demographic Studies, U.S. Census Bureau, and was a member of the Advisory Committee of the U.S. National Center for Vital and Health Statistics. Dr. Reid also held the Ware Chair at Atlanta University, and was chairman of that university's sociology department.

Arrests Up on U.S. Border

Eighteen undocumented Mexican aliens died of suffocation in a railroad boxcar in Sierra Blanca, Tex., July 2, after they had been locked inside by smugglers in an effort to make the car less likely to be investigated by border authorities.

This apparently accidental tragedy highlighted the extent to which covert illegal migration continues as usual even after the implementation of the new Immigration Reform and Control Act. Apprehensions – considered a plausible index of the volume of border crossings – are still down compared to 1986.

But while May 1987's apprehensions were 58 percent below a year ago – continuing a consistent downward trend of alien arrests (see *PT*, July/August 1987), in June the direction of that trend halted. Apprehensions in 1987 were "only" 30 percent below the previous year's.

In the Chula Vista sector near San Diego, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) reported a record 63,061 apprehensions at the border. This may be a response to lessened fears of deportation and to news reports of serious farm labor shortages in the Southwestern U.S. following passage of the new immigration law. The INS hopes that stepped-up enforcement with fines and possible jail sentences for employers who knowingly hire illegals may once again stem the tide.

More aliens are filing applications for amnesty; the cumulative total is up to 313,782 as of July 17. (See graph on page 2.) The Immigration and Naturalization Service says that it has not changed its expectation of a total of two million applications during the one-year window of opportunity.

Meanwhile, employers are dutifully checking new employees' bona-fides and keeping on file their I-9 forms attesting to their legal status. Citations and fines are expected to be implemented by late summer. For employers who have questions about the process, INS offers a toll-free information hotline: 1-800-777-7700 —*A.H.*

SOFTWHERE

TM1 Population Human Resources and Development Planning Training Module 1 is perhaps the most user-friendly population-projection program yet released. Menus allow the user (even a novice) to enter or modify data easily. The program simulates interactions between fertility, mortality, population growth, age-sex structure, and the effects of demographic trends, allowing the demographer to simulate difference scenarios; only a limited amount of data are required; and the results (projection tables and graphs, if desired) are produced with lightning speed. The program is logically laid out and can be learned and used intuitively.

The program, written by Geoffrey Greene, is designed to run on IBM PCs and compatibles with at least 256K and two disk drives. The program can be obtained on request from: Employment Planning and Population Branch, International Labor Office, CH1211 Geneva, 22 Switzerland.

—*D.L.*

POPULATION UPDATE

Estimated United States Population:

As of May 1, 1987	243,375,000
As of May 1, 1986	241,216,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1007.

Estimated World Population:

As of September 1987	5,047,500,000
Annual growth	87,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation from the mid-1987 population on PRB's *World Population Data Sheet*.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: April 1987

	12 months ending with April					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1987	1986	1987	1986	1985	1984
Live births	3,729,000	3,756,000	15.4	15.7	15.7	15.5
Deaths	2,099,000	2,079,000	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.6
Natural increase	1,630,000	1,677,000	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.9
Marriages	2,416,000	2,435,000	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.4
Divorces	1,159,000	1,184,000	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9
Infant deaths	38,400	39,200	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.8
Population base (in millions)			241.8	239.1	236.9	234.5

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 36, No. 4) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

TAKE A NUMBER

New UN Urban Projections: The United Nations Population Division has published its latest series of widely used urban estimates and projections, *The Prospects of World Urbanization, Revised as of 1984-85*. The report indicates that in 1985, 41 percent of the world's population lived in urban areas and that the proportion is projected to increase to 60 percent by 2025. The increase is projected to be more rapid in less developed countries (LDCs), from 31 percent in 1985 to 57 percent in 2025, compared to 72 and 78 percent, respectively, in the more developed countries (MDCs). These percentages translate into an increase of 2.7 billion urban dwellers in LDCs by 2025, far overshadowing the MDCs' addition of about 250 million. The top 20:

	Urban agglomeration	Country	1985 population (millions)
1	Tokyo/Yokohama	Japan	18.8
2	Mexico City	Mexico	17.3
3	Sao Paulo	Brazil	15.9
4	New York	United States	15.6
5	Shanghai	China	12.0
6	Calcutta	India	11.0
7	Buenos Aires	Argentina	10.9
8	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	10.4
9	London	United Kingdom	10.4
10	Seoul	South Korea	10.3
11	Greater Bombay	India	10.1
12	Los Angeles	United States	10.1
13	Osaka/Kobe	Japan	9.5
14	Beijing	China	9.3
15	Moscow	Soviet Union	9.0
16	Paris	France	8.7
17	Jakarta	Indonesia	7.9
18	Tianjin	China	7.9
19	Cairo/Giza	Egypt	7.7
20	Tehran	Iran	7.5

These data generally use the countries' own definitions of urban agglomeration, which usually includes a central city and its surrounding urbanized localities. The new estimate also caused Tokyo and Mexico City to change places in 1985 from the UN's previous series. Mexico City's more rapid growth should, however, cause it to regain the top spot as its population grows to 26 million by 2000.

Continuing Fertility Decrease in Indonesia: Survey data from Indonesia indicate that fertility has continued to decrease, as had been claimed by the National Family Planning Coordinating Board. This decline, doubted by some skeptics, may actually be accelerating. The 1985 Intercensal Survey (SUPAS 85) measured a total fertility rate (TFR) of 3.3 lifetime births per woman, down a full child from 1980.

While such survey-based estimates are subject to error, such as the misdating of births or memory lapses, the well-trained interviewers and the importance of the month of birth in Indonesian society should give the survey results considerable credence.

The 1980-1985 decline in certain provinces are particularly eye-catching. In Central Sulawesi the TFR went from 5.8 to 3.8, from 3.9 to 2.2 in Jakarta, and from 5.1 to 3.3 in Jambi.

These new data show that the government's policy to reduce fertility 50 percent by 1990 may well be achieved, a development which will surprise many. The data from SUPAS 85 are the first since the 1980 Census and will likely be the last until the 1990 Census results become available in 1992. *—C.H.*

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

In the "Take a Number" section (March 1987 *PT*), it was reported that Iceland had reported a statistical anomaly: a 1985 sex ratio at birth below 100 males for every 100 females. (The sex ratio at birth in most countries is about 105 or 106 males for every 100 females.)

Is Iceland's sex ratio at birth out of line because of its small population? The reported sex ratio per female at birth was 0.975, really unusual for a national European white population. The 95 percent (2 sigma) confidence interval is 0.915-1.040. This means that it still is possibly low for a European white national population:

Proportion male births reported:	0.4938
95 percent confidence interval for proportion:	0.4777-0.5099
95 percent confidence interval for sex ratio:	0.915-1.040

Jacob S. Siegel
Dept. of Demography
Georgetown University

ADDENDA

"Price check on condoms!"

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 777 14th St. N.W., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A CENSUS OF ONE BILLION PEOPLE, edited by Li Chengrui. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 704 pages, $50.00. ISBN 0-8133-0485-7.

A Census of One Billion People consists of 47 papers presented at the International Seminar on China's 1982 Population Census, held in March 1984 with support from the UN Fund for Population Activities. Papers on the planning, taking, and processing of the census provide a wealth of information about the largest-ever census effort, including stories of enumerators being bitten by snakes and walking across deserts to reach remote populations as well as descriptions of the census's computational infrastructure.

Using data from the 10-percent sample tabulation, Chinese statisticians and demographers as well as international experts discuss the quality of the census, concluding that it is quite high. Twenty papers deal with Chinese population trends and characteristics, age structure, fertility and mortality, household composition, and comparisons of 1982 results with China's 1953 and 1964 censuses and those of other countries. The volume is a valuable contribution to the growing number of English language sources of information on Chinese demography and an essential reference for anyone working with the 1982 Census.

—T.M.

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS AND WRONGS: The Global Politics of Population Control and Contraceptive Choice, by Betsy Hartmann. New York: Harper & Row, 1987. 368 pages, paper $10.95. ISBN 0-0609-6171-6.

This thoroughly researched critique of the international population establishment concentrates on the "wrongs" committed in the name of family planning. Separating herself ideologically from the prolife faction, whose hidden agenda, Hartmann says, is to keep women home bearing children, and from the family planning movement she views as elitist and coercive, the author calls for a genuine prochoice alternative: improving the status of women.

Hartmann refutes what she terms the basic assumptions of the "population control" ideology through country case studies and a revisionist look at the demographic transition. She concludes that (1) population growth is a symptom, not a cause, of development problems; (2) improvements in living conditions and women's status, not family planning, promote smaller family norms in the Third World; and (3) family planning cannot be delivered in a top-down, technocratic fashion but should be part of a broader health system and should emphasize safety over contraceptive efficiency.

The book also provides an interesting slant on the major organizations and individuals in the international population establishment and a short history of population policies. Hartmann notes that, since the discovery of "women" as an issue during the 1970s, current policies are addressing the problems of women's status. But she feels that approaches tried thus far, such as home-based income generating schemes, only add to the burden borne by Third World women. She is also uncomfortable with the incorporation of family planning education into these development efforts.

Improve the status of women through comprehensive social and economic development, and, the book argues, the population "problem" will cease to exist. This, argues Hartmann, is the only ethical and viable solution.

—M.K.

100 PREDICTIONS FOR THE BABY BOOM: The Next 50 Years, by Cheryl Russell. New York: Plenum Press, 1987. 249 pages. $17.95. ISBN 0-306-42527-0.

The most popular analyses and projections of the American people published recently are Bryant Robey's *The American People* (1985) and John Naisbitt's *Megatrends*. Targeting an even more specific subgroup, Cheryl Russel, editor-in-chief of *American Demographics*, has contributed this lively, informative, and thoughtful list of predictions for that segment of the American population born between 1946 and 1964.

These – the famous baby boomers – constitute one-third of the U.S. population. Granted that this population has received a great deal of attention in the popular press – ranging from the marriage prospects for its 30-and-over females to the affluent life styles and child care needs of its married cohorts – this work is useful for its compilation and presentation of statistics, trends, and insights.

Russell's succinct historical overview begins at the close of World War II. Her attention to detail extends to advertisements from *Life* magazine that may have helped foster in women the postwar American dream of husband, house, and baby – a dream that would provide a fertile ground for the coming baby boom.

Chapters include discussions of the labor force and earnings (which will be closely associated with marital status as the two-income family becomes an economic barometer of affluence), life styles, consumer trends, religious beliefs, old age, and death. (There is no discussion of the more sensitive issues of our times – AIDS and alternative life styles.) All of the topics discussed are well documented by traditional and respected sources.

True to her book's title, Russell doesn't hesitate to make predictions, among them that only 6 in 100 baby boomers will achieve the "ideal" family of a lifetime marriage with two children, a boy and a girl; that many baby boomers will be cared for by their nieces in old age; and that married baby boomers will be the affluent in coming decades, while single baby boomers will be the poor. Whether or not one agrees with her forecasts, Russell has contributed food for thought for anyone who belongs to and/or wants to understand a numerous, influential, and aging generation.

—D.D.

SPOTLIGHT

IRAN

Population (mid-1987 est.): 50.4 million
Land area: 636,363 sq. miles
Births per 1,000 pop.: 45
Deaths per 1,000 pop.: 13
Rate of natural increase: 3.2 percent
Total fertility rate: 6.3
Infant mortality rate: 113 (infant deaths per 1,000 live births)
Life expectancy at birth: 57
Capital: Tehran

by Nazy Roudi

Iran is the second largest country in the Middle East and is geopolitically situated between Asia and Asia Minor, guaranteeing its strategic importance throughout history. Because of limited rainfall, less than 30 percent of the land area is cultivable, and only 12 percent is usually under cultivation. Cereals (wheat, barley, rice), sugar beets, cotton, tea, and tobacco are the chief crops.

As Persia, Iran is one of the oldest civilizations in recorded history and has a continuous national history of almost 3,000 years. Zoroastrianism, the ancient Persian religion, was superseded by Islam following Arab conquest in the 7th Century. At the same time, large numbers of Arabic words entered the Persian language, which is still written in Arabic script, although it belongs to the Indo-European family of languages.

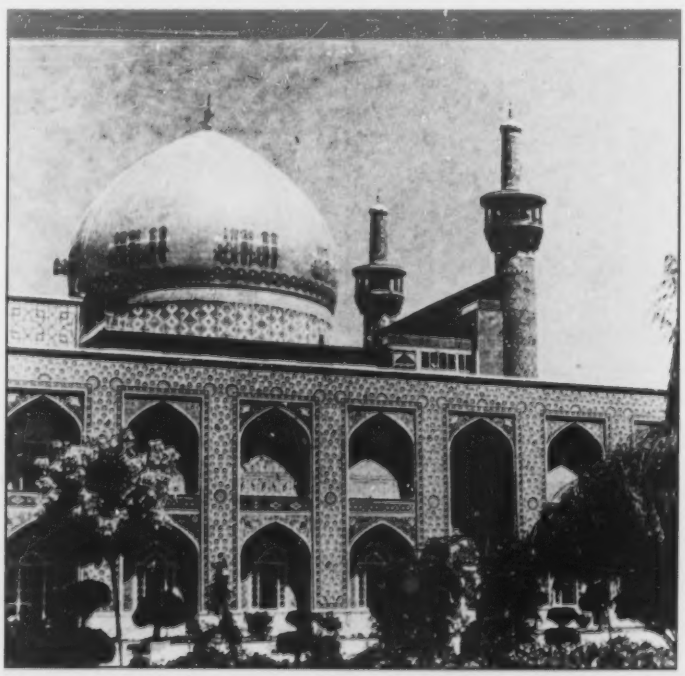
Today, more than 98 percent of the population is Moslem (93 percent Shia Moslem) and the remaining, in the order of size, are Christian, Jewish, Zoroastrian, and Bahai, whose religion originated in Iran in the 19th century. Islam, spreading along the trade routes of the Old World, did not reach the southeast region of Iran, where a large number of Zoroastrians still live.

During the early 20th century, the country gradually gained independence from its neighbors, the USSR and Turkey, started to exploit petroleum reserves, and began a process of modernization. (The official name, Iran, was decreed in 1935, replacing Persia.)

With the Islamic Revolution of 1979, the modernization process yielded to Islamic traditionalism. Women have been affected the most. Not only does the implementation of Islamic tradition mean low job opportunity and motivation for continuing education among women, but it also dictates personal behavior and appearance. Polygamy is legal, and the government encourages men to marry the widows of the Iran-Iraq war. However, this is not a socially accepted phenomenon.

Iran's fertility remains high. The present government is satisfied with the current rate of population growth and does not endorse any policy to reduce the rate. The practice of birth control by individuals and family planning activities, if implemented within the framework of the Islamic laws of the country, are not restricted. Abortion is illegal. Mortality, which fell substantially after World War II, has not continued its decline and is higher in urban areas than rural.

A 10-year gap between life expectancy of men and women, in favor of men, has, however, disappeared. Now both males and females have about the same life expectancy at birth. (The Statistical Centre of Iran recently reported that the country's population is growing at 4 percent per year and could grow from 50 to 60 million in the next five years.) At present growth rates, the population would double in 21 years. The UN projects that Iran, already the 21st largest national population in the world, will become the 15th largest, with 97 million people by 2025. Further, Tehran, the 20th largest city in 1985, is projected to be the ninth, with 13.6 million people, by 2000.



Mosque at Méched